THE NEW YORK

WHOLE NO. 9066.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2 1861.

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

Advance of Generals Patterson McClellan Towards Winchester.

Ten Regiments Ordered from Washington to Reinforce Them.

The Reported Strength of the Rebel Forces, in Virginia.

The Rebels Extending their Lines at Fall's Churc's, and Preparing for an Attrick at Fairfax.

Movement of General Lyon's Ar,my in Missouri.

News from Fortress Monroe and Key West,

OCR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES. WASHINGTON, July 6, 1861.

OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. The Ninth New York Volunteers, who have been guarding the Upper Potomic, as a part of Colonel Stones' command freturned here to day. The rest of the command are or route to join General Patterson, and are probably at

Marper's Forry to day.

Information has been received here that Generals Patterson and McClellan are pushing forward rapidly, to converge their columns at a point south of Winchester, to be ready to co-operate with the column that will start from here in time to meet them in the neighborhood of

TROOPS ORDERED TO VERGINIA. Several regiments, among them the New York Flo-enth and she Kaine Fourth, crossed the river into Vir-

SHERMAN'S BATTERY SENT TO VIRGINIA. erman's battery left here at four yesterday mornin or Virginia. This is the best light artillery organization

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL PATTERSON'S DI-

WISION.

It is stated to night, by what is considered good authority, that ten regiments, now in this city, have received orders to leave Washington immediately to join General Patterson's forces at Martinaburg. One report says the enemy is stronger in that vicinity than was supposed, while others contradict it; but the report is true that ten regiments are ordered to reinforce General l'atterson.

It is evident that Gen. Scott, who knows what he is about, is aware that Gen. Patterson needs more support than he now has.

One part will advance towards Winchester, to co-operate with the other forces in an attack upon the rebels at Richmond; the other will proceed down through Western Virginia, to take possession of the Cumberland Gap Raffread, and afford aid and protection to the Union mea of East Tennessee. The latter column, it is supposed, I be under the command of Col. Fred. W. Lander, who bas made a reputation as a gallant, able and prodest commander, in his expeditions upon the Western plains. REPORTED EXTENSION OF THE RABEL LINES.

may that the rebels were again extending their lines in the direction of our forces at Fall's Church, and that a pretty large scouting party of the rebels had been deappears, from a gentleman who came into Alexand-14 were expecting an attack from our side soon, and we e secordingly making preparation to meet it at the point. He states that there was a pretty large force at Fairfax pieces of heavy battery. At Centreville, some eight ments were being erected, and it was their evident make a stand bere. They will make but poor show in resisting our immense army.

It is probable that, with their usual braggadocia, the ebels have greatly exaggerated the number of their

troops in Virginia. From very respectable and reliable authority, it appears that there are in Virginia at the time the following from the system Sauthers States.

Sates. Regionant. Number of Mc., Georgia Bight regiments. 6 000
Teamsace. Three do. 2,500
Leotisians. Three do. 4,00
alabama. Four do. 3,500
Arkusse. Four do. 3,500
Arkusse. Five do. 3,500
Arkusse. Five do. 3,500
Arkusse. Two do. 1,000
Kentucky Two do. 1,000
Kentucky Two do. 2,000
Maryland Three are, besides, about twenty-three thousand cavalry attached to the various corps. The whole

cavalry attached to the various corps. The whole force is estimated at forty-seven thousand, of whom

It is also stated, upon good authority, that the actua-rebel force now at Richmond is only eight thousand, and that at Manassas Junction about six thousand.

Those who have the best opportunities for accurate in-formation in regard to the condition of the rebels and their purpose, say confidently that there will be no gene-ral engagement at Manassas Junction, and that the only opposition to the advance of the Union treops between buscades of rifled cannon, placed in masked battery to FIGHT BETWEEN SCOUTING PARTIES.

Two privates of the First Michigan regiment went on scouting party yesterday without orders, and returned last evening, reporting that they approached within two miles of Fairfax, and meeting a few of the rebel troops fired upon them, killing one and creating a general stan peds among their pickets. Another scouting party of the Mills, and the latter seeing them, fled, although only two in number and on foot.

A FIRE ZOUAVE ASSASSINATED-VANGEANCE OF THE ZOUAVES.

Last night one of the New York Fire Zouaves, named Thomas Curry, was assassinated in front of a row of to-torious houses of evil reputation on Mains avenue, near Four and a Half street. No possible clue to the perpe-

trator has yet been discovered.

This afternoon at three o'clock several Zouaves and others went to the houses of evil repute above mentioned, and entering them broke up and destroyed the furniture, and drove the immates forth, set the house an fire, and by their conduct prevented the fire companies from exitingulahing the flames. The houses in consequence were entirely consumed with their contents. Great excitement prevailed, and the Provent Marshal's force had to interfers to restore order and quietness flavoral arrosts were made. trator has yet been discovered.

DRESS PARADE OF THE TROOPS. The dress person and the review of troops in this brigade to day indicated remarkable improvement in the soldiers. Six regiments of infantry, with Oapt Rickett's

consideration of Congress:—

Whereas, since the adjournment of Congress on the ath day of March last a formidable insurrection in cartain States of this Union has arrayed itself in armed hostility to the government of the United States, constitutionally administered;
And whereas, the President of the United States did, under the extraordinary exigencies thus presented, exercise certain powers and adopt certain measures for the preservation of this government, that is to say:—

Avisity—He did, on the 15th day of April last, issue his preclamative calling upon the everal States for seventy-five thousand men to suppress such insurrectionary combinations, and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed.

the thousand men to suppress such insurrectionary combinations, and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed.

Secondly, He did, on the 19th day of April last, issue a proclamation setting on foot a blockade of the ports within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mientssippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Zhérday, He did, on the 27th day of April last, issue a proclamation establishing a blockade of the ports within the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Fourthly—He did, by an order of the 27th day of April last, addressed to the Commanding General of the Army of the United States, authorize that officer to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line between the city of Philadelphia and the city of Washington.

Futhly—He did on the 3d day of May last, issue a proclamation calling in the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, increasing the regular army by the addition of twenty-two thousand and seven hundred and fourteen men, and the navy by an addition of eighteen thousand sessmen; and

Staffly He did, on the 10th day of May last, issue a proclamation authorizing the commander of the forces of the United States on the coast of Florida to suspend the writ of habase corpus if necessary.

All of which proclamations and orders have been submitted to this Congress. Now, therefore, be it Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that all of the extraordinary acts, proclamations, and orders hereinbefore mentioned, be, and the same one hereby approved and declared to be in all respects legal and valid, to the same intent, and with the same effect, as if they had been issued and done under the provious express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

The republican Senators held a caucus to-day, to make cominations for the subordinate officers of the Senate. An effort was made to procure the nomination of Col. Forney, late defeated candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, but it proved a total failure. ABRIVAL OF NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

Two more New York regiments, familiarly known as the Mozart and the Southern tier regiments, arrived here THE REBELS AT MATRIAS POINT.

The steam tender Reliance, which came up to the Navy Yard from the lower river on Thursday, brings the follow. The rebels have mounted two rifled cannon on the breast-works at Mathias Point. Their force there is estimated

curces that no such works have been erected at Mathias oint, nor have troops been recently seen in that neigh-

Licutenant Parker, of the Navy Yard, went down the river at half-past ten this morning, on the steam trans-port Philadelphia, taking an extra crew of sailors, and

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT BUCKHANNON, VA.

It would seem that some of our Union friends have be, come infected with the spirit of bragging and craggerating that has rendered the rebels ridiculous. The latest intelligence from Western Virginia dwarfs considerably the proportions of the reported battle at Bunkhunon. It is now said that it amounted to the capture of about forty horses; which a number of rebel soldiers had out grazing on account of the scarcity of grain. The horses were picketed on the grass, and were without said. horses were picketed on the grass, and were without gailes, and the men were skylarking in the vicinity. The horses were captured, and the men took to their heels. Some of them are reported to have been wounded, and perhaps killed, in their flight.

RETURN OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR PROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Secretary of War returned from his visit to For-tress Mouroe this afternoon. He was accompanied by General Frement, and by General Thomas and a corps of

tire works, and also into the condition and efficiency of the soldiers stationed in the fortress and its vicinity. There will undoubtedly be a reorganization of the forces and several important changes made.

DISTRIBUTION OF ABMS AMONG THE TROOPS. Fight thousand stand of the most approved arms have seen distributed among our soldiers within the last

THE ORDNANCE OF THE UNION SERVICE. Scott is unwilling to provide a greater amount of cavalry and cannon on our side. The General has a programme of his own in this respect. He knows that the rebeis have more cannon than ammunition, and be has great confidence in the bayonet. The rebels have a number of infantry to capture for the use of our army by charging their batteries and using more cold steel than powder and

REBEL MOVEMENT IN NEVADA TERRITORY.

A despatch just received here by pony express, from a distinguished army officer in California, states that intelligence has been brought to General Summer that a rebal movement has been started in Nevada Territory, headed by Indge Terry, who killed Sonator Broderick, and the rebals are in arms there. A battery of artillery (Captain Ords') and several constants of infantry have been ordered into the Territory. General Summer is making extensive preparations for the projection of the coars, needing cannon to Ban Diego, Mosterey and other points, and hirosylhening all the important posts.

SEND FORWARD THE SHARPSHOOTERS. General Spots has expressed a dealer that there should be no delay on the part of Governors of loyal States in send-ing forward their sharpshooters, and their services at this time would be of great value, considering the mode of warfare adopted by the enemy.

GENERAL TYLER'S STAPP.

Captain Baird, Assistant Adjutant General, is now acting as chief of the staff to General Tyler's brigade. THE VOLUNTEERS.

teer will be discharged upon a surgeon's certificate of disability, until the certificate shall have been submitted to the Medical Director, and shall have been

NEW YORK CHAPLAINS. The chaplains of the New York Volunteer regiments, mustered into service for two years, will receive the pay and allowances that are granted to the chaplains of the

Lieutenant Barreger's artillery are encamped at the north end of Washington street.

BALLOON EXPERIMENTS. BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

La Mountain's balloon was brought to Camp McDowell, near Fall's Church, to-day. Preparations are being made ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The battery of James' rifed cannon belonging to the Secund regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, exhibited some very interesting practice this afternoon, in the presence of the President and a large number of members of both Houses of Congress, and a number of distinguished, persons. The firing took place near the Washington Monument, and though the range was made inconvenient by the neighboring shores, the most striking results were abown. The gune carry aix pound shot or twelve pound shells. The range obtained down the rives over the Long Bridge was fully three miles. One of the most remarkable poculiarities of obtained down the river over the Long Bridge was fully three miles. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of this experiment was the explosion of shells when they struck, proving that whenever they come in contact with a solid body destruction is inevitable. A column of infantry or cavalry within a range of two miles could not stand for a moment before even these small field phoce. Why is not every regiment in our service provided with

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP PICKING, June 23.

The army here now, known for more convenient reference as the "Army of the Potomac," is assuming such proportions as to justify a more particular notice of it than I have yet given. Of its precise size it is not, porhaps, jet proper to speak definitely, but that it is large

may be inferred from the fact that its fe nation has tasked the available means of transportation for the last stx weeks, and since my letter yesterday, about two thousand soldiers have arrived.

Of this army General Beauregard is in command, with subordinate officers designated in general orders, as follows:

Camp.
Such is the organization of this only in its chief executive department. Colonel Territi, as I have said, in another letter, is commandant of the poet, (or was—he now takes charge of a brigade, as will be seen below) and Major Thomas Rhett is Adjutant.

Of the several brigade commanders, I am only able to name the following.—First, General Bonham; Second, General D. R. Jones; Third, General R. S. Ewell; Fourth, Colonel Territt; Fifth, Colonel Cocke; Sixth, Colonel Barly.

company, and finding no use for them, wished to surreader and discount them.

One wasted indemnity for fence rails burned, another for pasture lands tramped down; and so it is, that the General and his aids and officers have something to do besides planning battles and officers have something to do besides planning battles and officers have something to do besides planning battles and officers have something to the federal is himself, and never lossing command of himself and never losse the command of himself never loses the command of himself never loses the command of his business. His side are chiefly from our State; and as is well known, they are distinguished for their amisbility and politoness. A woman suspected of correspondence with the enemy, and given to voluntary hysterics, was about throwing berself into the arms of Colonel Preston the other day, when he anticipated her purpose and directed her to a seat with a tact which scarce left room to suspect a want of appreciation of her kindness; and I truly think that as much is done, and well done, with the same amount of effort, as was ever done at any headquarters before.

The appearance of the fortress itself is not particularly attractive. The country around has little either of fortre works are advanced, and guns are mounted, yet much reading up is required to show them to advantage. So, also, there are many merely temporary structures—frame works of rough plack for store roems, hespitals, harseks, tables, and the like; but the thousands of the housands of music, particularly under the beaming moonlight, lend their charm, and altogether the scene such as that, such as it is, the most of us will remember it for years after we shall have left it.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Halm, (rep.) of N. H., moved that the Senate pro

introduce a bill directing, on the 1st of August, 1861, all commandants in the army and navy of the United States to assemble from their several commands courts martial and defining the jurisdiction of said courts.

On a ballot for assistant doorkeeper, 40 votes were cast. Isaao Bassett received 30; Charles Jine, 8; scatter

of which he gave notice on Thursday. Mr. Gances, (rep.) of lows, moved that the bill to pro-

gentlemen:—
serre, Wison, Hale, Latham, Pherman, Powell,
an, Hing, Remedy, Howe.
as other bills were referred to the Military Commit-Mr. Ponk. (opp.) of Me., presented the crede Waldo P. Johnson, Senator elect from the State souri, who appeared and took the oath. A message was received from the President. The Vice President simounced the standing com

as fellows:

Inst Of STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doclittle, Wilmot, Browning, Polk, Brox Entridge.

Wilmot, Browning, Polk, Brox Entridge.

Wittery Affairs and the Midits—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kanzas), Rice, Latham.

Franco-Wessrs. Ferenden, Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright, MolDougal.

Namel Affairs—Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thomson, Nicholson, Kennedy, McDougal.

Commerce—Messrs. Chander, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ton Eydt, Saulabury, Johnson (Yenn.)

Juticiary—Messrs. Trumbull, Fester, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell, Clingman.

Commerce—Mesers. Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ton Eyck, Saulabury, Johnson (Tenn.)
Judiciary—Mesers. Trumbull, Foster, Ton Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Payard, Powell, Cingman.
Past Offices and Post Boads—Mesers Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.
Ecolusionry Claims—Mesers. King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale, Nesmith.
Evolusionry Claims—Mesers. King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Clark, Summons, Howe, Wilmot, Fomeroy, Johnson (Tenn.), Rice, Nesmith.
Catins—Mesers Clark, Summons, Howe, Wilmot, Fomeroy, Polk, Thomson.
Private Land Claims—Mesers. Harris, Foster, Sumner, Polk, Bayard.
District of Columbic—Mesers. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, Powell.
Indiam affairs—Mesers. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, Foot, Lane (Kansas), Harian, Nesmith.
Patents and the Patent Office—Mesers. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson, Saulabury.
Pressions—Mesers. Foster, Bingham, Lane (Ind.), Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Saulabury.
Public Buttlings and Grounds—Mesers. Foot, Anthony, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.
Territorics—Mesers. Wate, Wilkinson, Baker, Hale, Bowring, Johnson (Fenn.), Brage.
Engrossed Bille—Mesers. Lane (Ind.), Morrill, Latham.

Territories—Meers. Marie, Whithson, Baker, Hale Sowring, Johnson (Funn), Bragg.
Engrossed Bills—Meers. Lane (Ind.), Morrill, Latham 2s Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Scale—Meers Dixon, Clark, Johnson (Iean.)
Envolted Bills—Meers. Biogham, Baker, Saulabury.
Printing—Meers. Authony, Harlan, Powell.
On the Library—Meers. —, Collamer, Fersenden.

On the Library.—Meetrs.—, Oblainer, Femencel.
The Senste went into executive session.
After the Executive session, Mr. Wilmor, (rep.) of a, amnounced the death of Honorable Geo. W. Bornson, member of the Honor from Fennsylvania. Mr. Strot paid a brief cuber to the public and private corth of the decessed, and at the class offered the usual coolution, when the Sanate adjourned.

Mr. Whorr, (rep) of Pa., announced the desth of Mr. Seranton, of Pennsylvania, in a bestsing eulogy, and offered resolutions of protoud regret for his loss, sympathy for his family, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

Mr. Colpax, (rep.) of the control of the colpax, the colpax is the colpax of the colpax. Mr. Colpax, (rep.) of Ind., also paid an elequent tri-

Mesars. STRATTON, CAMPRELL, McPrimmon, Mcongsan and McKritter followed in a similar strain of remarks. The resolutions were adopted. The House then adjourned.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

OUS KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE. Kay Wast, June 28, 1801.

The Se'el Privators Seas away from Key West—Movements of Blockading Vessels—Coal Depots at Toriugas and Key West—Fears of Aggressions by the Florida Indians—The Pietories—First Price Case in Court—Volunteer Compa-

pired since my last communication by the Star of the South, with the exception of the departure of the yacht Wanderer, Lieut. \$ L. Breese, Commander, well armed wanderer, Lieut. S. D. Breese, Commander, well armed and manned, for Apalachicola, for the purpose of cooperating with the Montgomery, blockading St. Marks and the above port. She had as a portion of her cargo two prisoners, with orders to land them on some of the small key or islands of the coast of Florida. One was the priprietor of a grecery, and much patronized by soldies, whose loyalty was tampered with white luxurisating unfer the influence of his alchoholic pottons; the other was a preacher of the Methodist churck militant of this place, who on last Sunday offered up a hypocrit. of this place, who on last Sunday offered up a hypocritical prayer, that the Almighty would bless the South and crown her arms with success, and imprecating all sorts

This company are subject to the order of Major French, and are expected to do duty upon the island. Most of the members are employes of Captain Hunt, of the Engineer Corps, and regularly engaged in the construction of the fort. They do not appect to be ordered to distant places. Their services are needed here at this important point of the Guiff.

point of the Guif.

The following are the officers of the company.—Chas.
H. Gallagher, Captain: James C. Clapp, First Lieutenant;
James C. Curtis, Second Lieutenant; T. Herttell, C. Babcock, T. P. Hermans and A. Hancock, Sergeants.
elected Captain, and the Tewny application of the Second Lieutenant. The Tewny application of the Second Lieutenant. The Fort Taylor company numbers ninetysix men. The Koy West company about the same number.

ARRIVAL OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES AT FORT

Sr. Louis, July 5, 1861. The Memphis Appeal of the 2d publishes a proclama-tion from Ben. Mc Julioph calling on all persons in Arbattalions, and subeistence furnished. He says.—"The troops of Missouri are falling back on you, and if they are not sustained you will be invaded and your homes

says the steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Fort Pickeus on the 24th ult., and landed Billy Wilson's regiment of New York Zouaves. The steamers Illinois and Swan had also

WEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, July 5, 1861. Mr. J. C. Pickett, from Cedar county, informs the Dem Mr. J. C. Prokett, from Oedar county, informs the Demo-oral that Governor Jackson was on Clear creek, eight miles south of Oecoels, on the 26th June, with one thou-sand men, six thousand muskets, and three hundred horses and shules. General Rains was encamped at How-ard's Mills, a little further south, with about four thounot men and six cannos.

General Price, with two hundred and fifty men, was sid to be on the north fork of Spring river, in Barion

sounty.

Mr. Pickett reports having met lo several counties on the route several companies to join Jackson.

There are six hundred Union men in Cedar county wanting arms.

Governor Jackson was impressing various kinds of

A gentleman from Springfield on the 2d instant says that about fifteen hundred of Jackson's troops are encamped in Beaton county. Colonel Seigel's United States troops cover all the ground from Springfield west to Nachao. About four hundred rebels, who were assembled at Oliver's prairie, fied on learning of Seigel's approach.

The Democrat's Booneville correspondent, writing under date of July 2, says that General Lyon's command was under orders to march for the Southwest on the following morning. Six companies of the Fifth regiment reserve cacked Bosneville, under Lieutenant White, on Monday

A despatch dated Little Rock, Ark., 3d inst., to the Memphis Appeal, says that the Military Board have issued a preclamation calling for ten thousand men to repai invasion by the Union troops through Missouri. Each company is to arm itself with the usual weapons of the country, and furnish its own tents and camp equipage, which will be paid for by the Siste. Regiments are ordered to organize for immediate service. General Lyon, with upwards of two thousand troops, left Booneville on the morning of the 3d inst. for the Southwest.

tions to the Fort Scott Democrat for arding the movements in Missouri. We are under obligations to the Fort Scott De

We are under congarding the movements in Missouri. Under date of June 28 it says.—
Governor Jackson's secretary has called a session of the Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcozie, seventy miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing

that point.

Fugitives from Jasper county are hourly arriving at fors Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that section.

It was reported that Dr. Wilson, Dr. Solman and other
leading Union men had been hung. In some cases the
encaping fugitives had been followed into Kansas by the
robels.

NEWS FROM THE L.

REPORTS FROM COMMUNICATION

The Courier says that a company ten men, from Trimble county, passed evening, going South, and that another co bundred and ten men will leave to day.

The Democrat says that a company of forty men, ...

Lexington, left yesterday for the South.

The Unionists celebrated the Fourth enthusiastically;

The Unionists celebrated the Fourth enthusiastically; the military generally paraded, a national flag was raised at Walker's Exchange, and patriotic speeches were made by Mossra: Casaidy and others.

The Memphis Argus of the 3d inst. says that seven hundred Missourians with arms are in camp at that place, and aspecial despatch to the same paper, from Little Rock, Arkansas, says that Generals Montgomery's and Lane's forces are marching for the Indian country; also that a proclamation has been issued by Ben McCuiloch, calling on the citizens of Arkansas to sustain the Missouri troops on her frontier, and ordering a rendezvous at Fayetteville.

processmation has been isseed by sen accumion, calling on the citizens of Arkanasa to sustain the Missouri troops on her frontier, and ordering a rendezvous at Fayetteville.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitution will be defeated in that State. The Grand Lodge of Old Fellows of Georgia, have invited the Southern lodges to meet at Montgomery and dissolve their connection with the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Governor Fettus, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation calling on the State officers to collect all the arms, riffes, shot gans, &c., new and old, in and out of order, and forward them immediately to Jackson. All the citizens in the State are notified to arm themselves with double barrelled shot guns.

The Memphis Appeal suggests the collection of all the old iron in and about the Southern plantations, that they may be moulded into Lincole pills.

The Legislature of Tennessee has just adjourned. It passed the bill exempting State bonds for military purposas from treation. Another ark authorizes the Governor to issue Treasury notes for three millions of dollars, of the denomination of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars, with interest not exceeding six percent, the same to be receivable as currency.

An act was also passed to make the Treasury notes of the Contederate States bankable in Tennessee.

Of the sinfar of the ospiture of the steamer St. Nicholas special mention is made by the Nashville Union. It asys—"The capture was accomplished by the Maryland Zouaves, under Colonel thomas, who attacked her from the land at Point Lockout. They also captured a brig in the bay, and ren both into Fredericksburg. The prizes are valued at \$275,000."

The directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in session here yesterday, resolved that, as common carriers, they could not refuse the transportation of goods hence unless and until such transportation should be declared unlawful by a court having completent parisdiction. The question of legality will be decided soon, and the decicion of the c

Nashville Railroad the American letter express company continue to receive and forward mail matter via Clarks ville regularly, and travel continues north and south by

A special despatch to the Nashville Union of the 5th instant from Richmond reports General Patterson's loss in the skirmish with Colonel Jackson at eighty. Jackson's force was 4,500, whereof six were killed and twenty

Inion troops are on Santa Ross Island. rebel ship-of-war Sumter ran the blockade on Saturday wenty marines.

The following items are gathered from the Southern papers of the 4th inst :-The enemy has seized the telegraph instruments at Pars a l'Outre.

the let instant.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH. The Evening Post says that a gentleman, recently ar rived from the South, where he has been in business for sixteen years, passed through the principal lines of the rebels on his way. As a general thing the men were in a poor condition and badly armed. There were some sixteen hundred troops at New Orleans, and about the same number at Mobile. Clothing for the Southern mail vesses, mounting seventeen guns in all to sum up briefly our informant's statements, it says it appears that the Southern States are overwhelmed with debt, have no trade or money, no cotton on hand, except in very limited quantity, and will gather but hair a crop this year. They are without materials for clothing either soldiers or civilians, beyond a few months' consumption. The usual channels of trade, and even of internal traffic, are closed, as for example, the communication between Mobile and New Orleans is all carried on by roundabout and tedious railway lines, and flour is now selling at the latter place at eighteen dollars per barrel, notwithstanding the good crop, because there is no convenient way of transporting it. The Musissippi is effectually block aded. The population of the most populous towns is diminishing by abtencessan; as, for example, there are as their moment she thousand three hundred described in hand for the most of the confederates is that forgland will become their ally without delay. If this is not done they confess themselves lost. With regard to the number of troops in Virginis, our informant any at three cannot be less than 100,000, and informant any at these cannot be less than 100,000. The hope is to pursue a system of ambuscade and masked besteries, the mountains and delies of that State being well desported to make a place of or great bottle, counting on a success to help them abroad sea a times to about a constitution on a success to help them abroad sea a times to work in the North could make known to the South, in some unmistakes ble way, that it does not the South, in some unmistakes ble way, that it does not they have entirely mistaken their case and their remedy, and the leaders tremble for their own personal safety.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

says that the measles and small pox are prevalent among the soldiers; that every train carries from twenty to

rain without a corpse or two on board. NEWS FROM QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Quincy, Ill., July 5, 1861. Canton, Missouri, on the 4th inst., was arrested the same day by the German Home Guard, who were per-suaded by Senator Green to give him in charge of a constable to be taken to the jail at Monticello, Green's in-tention being, it is said, to release him. After the troops pany from Lagrange county, who had learned of Green's running into the woods.

running into the woods.

Two more companies of Ccionel Palmer's regiment started for Canton last night. A party of about twenty troops, under command of ex-Governor Wood, of this State, who were in pursuit' of Green, returned to Canton yesterday, having captured him about twenty miles on the road to Monticello. He was placed for rare keeping in the college building, which Colonel Palmer is using as a barracks for the present.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI. General Paul Anderson died yesterday afternoon, age

78 years.
Lieut. McGowan arrived at Columbus yesterday with twenty-three secontonists of the Kanawha Valley, taken by Col. Norton's command as heatages for Union men carried off by rebel cavalry. They were taken to Camp Chase.

THE MESSAGE IN BOSTON.

Borrow, July 6, 1861.

The most hearty gratification is expressed here at the tone of the President's message, and the proposition for more men and mercy will be responded to by Massachusetts with energy and manimity.

sistance was useless.

NEWS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, July 5, 1861. A number of unfounded rumors are affect here. The guard were ordered out last night, under the apprehen-sion of an attempt to blow up the town. Captain Eddy

strict discipline was enforced. Henry McLeary was arrested this merning by private Chasteau, of the Rangers, for using seditious language, and being disrespectful.

NEWS FROM HARRISBURG. HARRISEURG, Pa , July 6, 1861

Major General McCall has issued an order that each of the fifteen regiments of the reserve corps of Pennsylstandard-1.046, officers and men. A force of pearly 4,000 men will thus be added to this already large and GEN. MCCLELLAN'S DIVISION

EUCHANAN, July 5, 1861.
A telegraph line has been completed to this place this

evening. General McCiellan and this division of his com-mand are here. A forward movement will probably be The enemy are reported to be in considerable force few miles west of Beverly, but the largest body is said to be on Laurel Hill.

Gen. McClellan was expecting to attack the main body inder Wise at Laurel Hill on the 4th

OUR HAGERSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

HAGENSTOWN, July 4, 1861.

Oitizens of the Loyal States Visit the Scene of Swife and
Martinsburg—Reported Arrival of Gen. McNellan at
Winchester—The Killed and Wounded of the Rebels—
Capt. Perkins and His Batters—Tapt. McMullen's Independent Rangers-Their Mode of Fighting-The Rebei Guerillas at their Work, dc., dc.

Guerillas at their Work, &c., &c.

There being a general suspension of business here today, a great number of people made journeys to the
scene of the late battle and to Martinsburg. The army
of General Patterson is at the latter place now.

The rebels, under Johnston, are at Bunker Hill (as near as can be ascertained), and number about fifteen thou-sand. Reports are current this evening that General McClellan has arrived at [Winchester and taken posses

no less than eighty-three rebels were killed on Tuesday at Hainerville, and one hundred and twenty wounded at Hainevyille, and one hundred and twenty wounded. General Patterson's official despatch, according to all our accounts, exaggerates Col. Jackson's numbers, which we put down at four regiments of rebells against two of ours. This engagement, when all the facts are known, may prove the most brilliant yet achieved, although the New York Tribune and some other rabid war conserns have taken occasion to criticise General Patterson as being entirely too slow. Slow, to be sure, but sure. Capitain Perkins is warmly eulegized for the effectiveness of his battery; and it is said one of his shells kitled thriteen men and one horse. He azimits that what would have been his best shot was interrupted by the appearance of Mr. Perferfield's family, who came within his range just as he had obtained his best sight on the scamparing chivalry. These brave Southerners—any one of whom is equal to five Northerners (until the fight begins) ran out of Martineburg just fifteen minutes in advance of the arrival of their victorious pursuers. Che number of our prisoners which they took with them has been so variously cetimated that I can only put them down as between thirty and fifty. Some of them "year captured at the Hainerville again," here we will the first the field, now behind stumps, fist on the ground, loading, then

captured at the Haineeville (18th) was known and the for their own men.

for their own men.

uniforms

now behind stumps, flat on the ground, loading, then

up and at them; now up among branches of the trees,
dealing death shots thick and fast "leaden rain and iron

hail" from above.

One of the Wiscons'n men was shot to day in Martinsburg, while on guard duty, by some lunking assassin,
who donbtless strove to rival the bright exemple of the
murderer (martyr, according to the language of Socsssi-), Jackson, at Alexandria. One of the guards on the
Franklin railroad was also fired upon a rew right seg,
and would have been killed had not the ball fortunately
struck his cartridge box, on the front part of his waistbelt and gianced off. When shall we coase to wonder
that the nonor of warfare between intelligent and civilized belilgerents—and a section, too that has anon-

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, July 6, 1861. Gen. Patterson Advancing Invards Winchester—His Co-Gen. Patterson Advancing Towards Winchester—His Column is Already Six Miles Beyor & martineburg—A Martineburg—Them Home Guard—Loyal Virginians Entiting Under Gen. Patteron—The Cause of Gen. Les (Rebel) Resigning his Command—He is Reported to be Raising Loyal Troops to Support the Government, &c General Patteracal's column is steadily advancing towards Winchester. The dalay has been occasioned by altiglish movements of several regiments on this side of the Potomac. His advance force were quartered six miles beyond Martineburg yesterday. The Union most the inter vicinity who fied the reign of terror are returning to their homes.

A Home Guard is being organized in Martinebury, with the sweets intention of offering their services to the government. Quite a number of loyal Virginians have volunteered under General Pasterson; filling up vacancies

A gentleman just arrived from Virginia states that the misunderstanding existing between Generals Lee, Beauregard and Davis, arose from the fact that the former protested sysinst soting in any other manner than the defensive. Jeff Davis and Beauregard with Gen. Letcher counselled an attack on Washington from the Maryland side, orcasing the Potomac above and below. Gen. Lee saw the failacy and the injustry of this proceeding and resigned, to the great regret of his command and the people of Virginia. It is said that when the opportunity precents itself he will arouse the loyal citizens of the Old Dominion and fight for the maintenance of, the integrity of the fedoral Union. He has seen the folly of secresion, and is determined not to be duped longer by the arch traitors and demagogues of the Southern confederacy.

Jeff. Davis, it is currently reported, is in favor of commonies and a reconstruction of the Union. Mark my word for it, there will never be another President of the chivalrous Southern republic, although the election is but a few months off. A gentleman just arrived from Virginia states that the

Carro, Ill., July 6, 1661
The government has decided to accept all the artillery companies in this brigade for three years or the war, a they prefer.

The government boat, W. H. B , with General Prentirs on board, made an excursion down the river as far as Norfolk this afternoon. The result of the expedition has not yet transpired.

An eye witness informs us that on the 4th the eleven o'clock forences down train from Louisville was stopped at Richmond, Tenn., ostensibly to await the up train. at Richmond, Tenn., Obsensibly to await are up train.

The train was subsequently ordered to Camp
Trougdale, where a file of soldiers under
Major Howard surrounded the train with loaded arms,
putting three or four of the men on the locomotive and three into each passenger car, and instructing them to about the engineer or any-body else who opposed them. Further on at Fountain Head, Tennessee, the up train was met, and both trains,

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1861.
The body of private Banks, of the New York Ninth reconcealed trooper on the Virginia shore. Two other

ports of the company were wounded.

Four kegs and two boxes filled with powder were found ecreted in the Western police station. A small number